4a

(Duka) Atapanīya Sutta

The (Twos) Discourse on the Non-tormenting | **A 2.4**/1:49 f = A 2.1.1.4 Theme: Practices that do not bring torment Translated and annotated by Piya Tan ©2017

4.1 Sutta theme

4.1.1 In terms of teaching, **the (Duka) Atapanīya Sutta** (A 2.4) is the positive and concluding half, while **the (Duka) Tapanīya Sutta** (A 2.3) is its negative and introductory half [3a]. While the latter (A 2.3) (which is listed first in the texts) speaks of <u>the 2 states that conduces to torment</u> (*tapanīya*)—that is, they bring on the suffering of bad karmic fruits, the former (A 2.4) speaks of just its opposite, <u>the 2 states that do not conduce to torment</u> (*atapanīya*), since they bring on the happiness of good karmic fruits.

4.1.2 The (Duka) Atapanīya Sutta (A 2.4), like its negative counterpart (A 2.3), is divided into two parts: (1) on karma [§2] and (2) on its recollection [§3]. In the case of **A 2.4**, the good-doer has abstained from any kind of negative conduct of body, speech or mind. As a result, he happily recollects this fact, and is "not tormented," that is, he is happy.

The (Twos) Discourse on the Non-tormenting

1 "Bhikshus, there are these two states that do not conduce to torment. [50] What are the two?

2 (1) Here,	bhikshus, someone		
has engaged in pure bodily conduct;		he has not engaged in bodily misconduct; ¹	
he has engaged in pure verbal conduct;		he has not engaged in verbal misconduct;	
he has engaged ir	n pure mental conduct;	he has not engaged in menta	l misconduct.
3 (2) Thinki	ng, 'I have engaged in purity (of bodily misconduct!'	he is not tormented. ²
Thinking,	'I have not engaged in any	y bodily misconduct!'	he is not tormented. ³
Thinking,	'I have engaged in purity of	verbal misconduct!'	he is not tormented.
Thinking,	'I have not engaged in any v	verbal misconduct!'	he is not tormented.
Thinking,	'I have engaged in purity of m	ental misconduct!'	he is not tormented.
Thinking,	'I have not engaged in any me	ental misconduct!'	he is not tormented.

4 These, bhikshus, are the two states that do not conduce to torment."

— evam —

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 $^{^{1}}$ Idha bhikkhave ekaccassa kaya,
sucaritam katam hoti, akatam hoti kaya,
duccaritam.

² So kaya, sucaritaṁ me katan'ti na tappati.

³ Akataṁ me kaya, duccaritan'ti na tappati.